Businces Notices.

PARIS SOFT HATS. Gentlemen waiting the arrival of these choice Mone Cot. on an Paris Sort Hars are notified that we receive them per Battle and this day place them on sale. Also, Paris Datas Stik Hars, of new patterns, all direct from our

DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- We beg to inform Southern and Western Merchanis and Contibers that our stock of Fall and Winter Chortsus is now complete, unbracing the fine at delegant styles of sammoust for what he can how each known, as also a large at which the priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as sny house in the tude.

D. Davies & Co., New 250, 259 and 260 Breadway.

BIACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!-Just opened three case of upodier Black Silks, warranted to wear well which were purchased and we will sell at last year's price. These are the best go do ever offered for the price.

E. Il Leaderrate & Co., No. 36: Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!-We

are now coiling LUPIN's FINE BOMBAZINES, at 5/2, extra do. at 16/2. Also, Alspeca, Camon Cloth, Delaines, Canton Crages, and all other Rieds of Mountain Groods, equally change.

Ed. H. LEASERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE AND ORIO R. B., S. BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1255.

TO WESTWARD SHIPPERS.—In consequence of To Westward Shippers.—In consequence of great mirropresentations having been made by interested partial, beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this Read, at Kingwood Tunned, is now entirely removed, and that Feelman (as well as peacengers) is now interested with the dispersion of the continuation of the rections promptly on schedule time. The continuation of the idepatch is inserved by the building of an additional road over the hill at Kingwood, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until its windering and arching is finished. This new trock is now in use. The business community is confidently assured that their freight between the four great Admits cities and the West will be (ransported by this Road, and its connections in time (at least) as short, its rules as low, and with as much general self-section as by any other route. Shippers at New-Lork are referred to our Agout, H. B. CROWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, content of Washing on and Albany ext.

John H. Donn, Master of Transportation.

FRENCH BROADCLOTES, at \$1 75 PER YARD .-Just received, a large stock of fine French Cintus, 7-4 wide, saitable for Ladies clocks and Riding Dresses, and boys wear, which we will sell at 14 per year—worth 2.3.

E. it. LEADMEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

HECKERS' FARINA is restorative, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in Diarrhes, Dysentery and Choices, Parina prepared under a judicious physician is a sothing, bealing and salutory. To be had of Grecers and Druggiets. Wholesale of HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

A dreadful blow has been given to the chance medley compounds of Queckery by the introduction of Dr. James McCathrock's Family Menternes. In the cursery his DISERRICA CORDIAL and WHOOPING COUGH REALDY are working wonders in the cure of Cholera Infantum, Distribus, Cholera Morbus, and Whooping Cough. The substitution of his scientific remedies for the dengerous cost ums of charatansem will save innumorable lives. Sold by
A. Cushman & Co., No. 285 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine of stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-at., New-York.

PIANOS.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchasers more yrefended, at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Mask Store of Horace Warras, No. 333 Broadway, whose assentment of celebrated Pianos is the largest in the United States; prices so low as to defy competition, and terms so accommodating as to adopt thouselves to the condition of all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Pianos are constantly in store: Horace Waters's Modern Impraved Planos, are the constantly in store: Horace Waters's Modern Impraved Planos, T. Gilbert & Curston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jamin & Chickering's Boston Planos, and in addition, those of five other New-York makers. Second-hand Planos at great bargains. Planos erea, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for the sale of S. D. & H. W. SMIYH's Premium MELOPEONS, tuned the equal temperament.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855 .- SMITH & Leunshers, No. 456 Broadway, near Grander, have just re-ceived, per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Ven-ver Tapezray and Brussetz, Carretting, which they are now officing together with a large and select stock of all other goods consected with the Carpet is all a si great inducements.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall Stock of rich and elegant Canfer the at geat bargains for cash. Permason & HUMPHERY, No. 379 Broadway

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES with all the late improvements for stitching the fraction covariest fabrics, with or without waxed thread, either in a flat or cylindrical form, are to be seen in practical operation at the office of J. R. Nicholas & Co., No. 411 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES-with the best patent Powder and Burglar proof Locks.
The sear Fine Pages Sars in the World.
The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the

The same that was awarded to World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st. New-York. B. G. Withers & Co., Patentees and Manafactur

ZINC PAINT .- The undersigned, Agents for the

Visible Muntagne Zine Company of France and Belgine, will insulab to dealers and consumers on synthesison, free of charge. Pamphlets explanatory of the uses and properties of Zine and its advantages over Lead. BLAKE, FARCHILD & FARSHAW, No. 119 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

GREAT CURE OF PILES .- HUNTSVILLE, N. C. Nov. 1, 1853. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Hear Str: All-press to you my sincere thanks for your discovery of which, to say the least of it, has effected a curs t which, to say the action have entirely failed to do. "Hoor-Lany's German strivings" have certed no of the most stab-born and agaravated case of the Files that perhaps ever feel to the lot of man. My case is my a stranger to this community, as Ism well known in this and the arrounding counties, and can truly say that my recovery has a founded all my friends and relations, as I leaf tried every hing recommended, and nothing did me any accounting the way from the lattice of the country of the communication for the benefit of the suffice of as you may think proper.

Truly yours,

Win. J. Arwoos.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Dr. S. S. Fircu, author of "Six Lectures on

Consumption." &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday exceepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Diresses of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females, Consultation flee.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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THE SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUTE is furnished to subscribers at these rates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5; Five copies, \$11 25. Single copies, in Trappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6 cents.

SPAMSTRESSES and STUDENTS, and all others who are obliged to work at night should read advertisement "Economical Facts for the People."

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

BATCHELCA'S HAIR DYE Wigs AND TOURES.—The
post in the world, the admiration of commissions the envy
of institutors. Soid and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private
rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toursess in America, also
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of terminstron of blond to the head, and excethensands who from Dysocrats, liver Complaints and Blis. Social the n factories, No. 50 Maiden-law, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, don, and by all Deorglets, at 25 cents, 625, and all per bux.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 134,000 doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this wook's issue. Price, Fifty Cents a line.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Baltic will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Cherles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship Pacific, now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, when we went to press this morning.

The steamship George Law from Aspinwall, and the Daniel Webster from San Juan, with two weeks' later intelligence from California, are now about due at this port.

The elections for Delegates to the Whig, State, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions, came off yesterday morning. There was very little opposition to the cut-and dried tickets, the chances of success at the polls in November being so entirely hopeless that it was not worth while trying to achieve a com nation, even in the regular way, much less to go to the expense of paying shoulder-hitters to upset the wirepullers and their arrangements. We give the list of Delegates to the various Conventions, not that the record is of the slightest consequence in a political view, but that the friends of the delegates may, after the elections, be able to tell where the "killed, wounded and miss-"lng" were last heard from.

Ex-Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky is dead. His disease was cholera.

The returns from Texas show that the entire Democratic ticket is chosen, as usual, the Know-Nothings being emphatically nowhere.

We are glad to learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will very soon decide on Passmore Williamson's application for a writ of release, the only delay being for the purpose of examining books which could not be had at Bedford.

The Democracy of Northampton County, Penn., met on Monday at Easton, with the intention of expressing their approval of the course pursued by their fellow-citizen, Gov. Reeder, in Kansas, and their indignation at the treatment he has received from the Administration. Senator Broadhead attended, and previous to the meeting prevailed on the leading Democrats to abandon the resolution condemning the President and on condition, of their agreeing to this, gave them full permission to say whatever they pleased in the resolutions in commendation of Gov. Reeder. Senator B. then spoke for an hour and a half touching on almost every political subject but that on which the people feit aggrieved, to which he made no reference.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

otic and conservative but also thrifty. In that single particular it does certainly exhibit some tinge-much as it disavows all their fanaticisms -of the old Quaker habits. It had an article the other day, of which the professed object was to defend Chief-Justice Lewis against certain alleged misrepresentations of THE TRIBUNE, and which winds up with advocating the doctrine that slaveholders have a right to make a conveniency of Pennsylvania for the transit or temporary residence of slaves; and in that article we find interposed as a pendant to some abuse of New-York and our journal the following significant hint to Southern purchasers: "We do not wonder that the business-mea of "the South dislike to go to New-York to buy "their goods or transact their mercantile ope-"rations."

Is this suggestion intended to throw light on the decision of Chief-Justice Lewis? Would The Pennspleanian have us see in that decision an invitation to Southern customers? We have heard before of merchants who sell not only their goods but their principles; but if in addition to these two articles of traffic the merchants of Philadelphia can also offer fer sale to their customers, if not isdeed throw into the bargain, the Chief-Justice of the State, in that they certainly have an advantage over us in New-York-an advantage however which they are quite welcome to and one which we have not the least ambition to share with them.

The article of The Pennsylvanian from which we have queted, and to which it gives the heading of "THE TRIBUNE'S Honesty"-we wish we could return the compliment-commences as follows:

"THE N. Y. TRIBUNE cites the decisions of District and Creeni Courts of the United States, discharging the United States Marshal from arrest under State authority, and multilying the process issued by the State; thosity, and multipleg the process issued by the State; and that paper, in its vain struggle to sustain Passicore Williamson, seems to think that Chief-Justice Lewis ought to have followed those decisions as precedents. The Tathurz does not appear to know that Chief-Justice Lewis, in delivering the opinion of the State Court in reference to those very decisions, expressly overtaled them as mill and void for want of jurisdiction in the subordinate Courts of the United States to interfere with arrests under State authority. Having pronounced them mill and void, he could not, with any regard for consistency, follow them as orecedents. Nor, while he denied the right of the United States Court to reverse collaterally, on haboas corpus, the decisions of State Courts, could be, with any propriety, be guilty of millifying in the same way the decisions of the United States Courts within their Jurisdiction.

Now The Pennsy cenian is entirely mistaken in supposing that THE TRIBUNE quoted Judges Grier and that "reason is wiser than revenge"-expeland Kane as authority. We referred to their aclent precepts, though sometimes pressed into the tion in the Wilkesbarre cases merely to show that service of spathy and cowardice. Washington, on the score of comity the State of Pennsylvania, who knew them well, and what it was to depend and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, owed nothing to those Judges. The very point of our upon them, described them to a hair in his fam- "tory" into a very small figure.

criticism upon Chief-Justice Lewis's decision, was that he did not stick to the same ground which, according to The Pennsylvanian, he took as to the action in the Wilkesbarre cases of the two Federal Judges-that he did not prenounce the whole proceeding in the case of Passmore Williamson "null "and void for want of jurisdiction"-a jurisdiction not alleged in the record, and which did not exist in fact. The precedent which we wished Chief Justice Lewis to follow, was not that established by Grier and Kane, but that established by

As to the other point, that of the right of holding slaves within the limits of the Free States, The Pennsylvanian thus expresses itself:

The Pennsylvaman thus expresses itself:

"It may do very well as a rhetorical flourish, when borrowed from an English orator, to say that when a slave touches the seil or breatast the air of a non-slaveholding State, he is free. The doctrine may apply to a man who brings his negroes into a Free State to reside; but there is no authoritative decision that this doctrine applies to the case of a citizen of another State, who is merely passing through a non-slaveholding State with his slaves, without any intention whatever of becoming an inhabitant thereof."

In making this statement The Pennsylvanian

In making this statement The Pennsylvanian must have overlooked the famous case of Commonrecalth vs. Cross, reported in 18 Pickering 193, and one of the most celebrated and best considered cases in the whole range of American jurisprudence. That was the case of a young slave-girl brought by her mistress from New-Orleans on a temporary visit to Boston, so that this very particular point referred to by The Penneylranian was the one brought before the Court. For the claimant appeared Mr. B. R. Curtis, at present a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States-s promotion for which he laid the foundation by his zealous advecces in this case of the right of slaveholding in Marsachuretts. But the Court decide 1-and the opinion pronounced by Chief Justice Shaw is universally agreed to be a masterly production -that what The Pennsylvanian ridicules as "thetorical flourish" was neve theless the law that as soon as a slave by the act or consen of the master touches the soil or breathes th nir of a non-slaveholding State he is free.

But it is not necessary to go to Massachusetts for authorities on this point. The very same thirg has been substantially decided in Pennsylvania in both the Federal and the State Courts. Judge Washington, sitting in the seat which Judge Grier Low disgraces, held to this very doctrine in exparte Simmons, (4 Washington's Circuit Court Reports, 396,) and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Commonscealth vs. Holloway, (2 Seargent and Rawle,

But perhaps The Pennsylvanian would prefer a Southern authority. If so we refer it to the opinion of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, as expressed in the case of Lunsford vs. Coquillon, (14 Martin's Reports, 403,) in which this same doctrine is held in the most express and decided terms, and to the extent that a slave once emancipated by touching the soil and breathing the air of a non-slaveholding State was free forever, and would still remain so though brought back to a slave State.

THE HUNTONIAN SYSTEM.

" Fears of the brave and follies of the wise." It is agreed on all hands throughout the nonslavehilding States-excepting of course the Pierce Democracy-that in the repeal of the Missouri restriction and in the efforts now in progress to force Slavery into Kansas the North suffers a great wrong. Even Governor Hunt agrees that the question to be solved is how to confine the institution of Slavery to its present limits; and he professes himself ready to join in

all "just and reasonable action" calculated to

produce that result. The action which he himself proposes in this emergency, and which may properly enough be denominated the Huntonian system of policy, is to "appeal to that portion of the Southern people who are still loyal to country and faithful to time-honored covenants, invoking them in "the name of patriotism and justice to come "forward and ald in undoing the wrong of "which we complain, and in restoring that mutual confidence and good will which impart to the national compact its true strength and

"its only value." Now we are willing to believe with Mr. Hunt that there are "thousands of conservative men 'in the Slareholding States" "still loyal to "country and faithful to time-honored cove-"nants," who condemn the late measures of the Slave Power as "dangerous, unjust and ag-"gressive." We will add, also, several thousands more, now profoundly silent, who, if they judged it expedient to speak out or dared to do so, would join in the same condemnation. For these "conservative men" we have no less affection and respect than Mr. Hunt himself-indeed a great deal too much of both to be willing to mock their helplessness and insult their misery by appealing to them for aid. By blindly following blind or treacherous guides we have been led into a ditch in which we have sunk in the mud up to our knees, and the Hantonian system of policy echoing and prolonging the same syren song that lured us into the ditch, now proposes that instead of scrambling out by our own strength, we should fold our hands and cail for aid on our still more unfortunate conservative friends of the South, who are sunk in the mud of the very same ditch not merely up to their necks, but in most parts of the slaveholding States entirely over their heads and quite out of sight. Even if these "conservative men of the slaveholding States," these "loyal" and "faithful" individuals were a great deal more numerous than, unfortunately, we have any reason to believe they are; if, instead of counting them by thousands we could count them by tens of thourands and even by hundreds of thousands, the history of the past is sufficient to show that it is in vain for the North to look for aid to that quarter. These "conservative men," as Mr. Hunt might have been thought by a little self-examination, are in general too much engrossed with the cultivation and contemplation of their own cabbage gardens, or, to borrow his more suphuistic version of that homely expression, in the "more genial "compations of rural life," to be willing to expose themselves even for their own benefit, and still less out of disinterested zeal for the good of their neighbors, to the "partisan clamor," "barsh represches" and "constant blasts of " fury" at andant upon political struggles. They hold with Mr. Hunt that "moderation is a vir-" tue"-ney, even the greatest of the virtuesous letter to Patrick Henry, written in 1798; nor have they since altered for the better: The most respectable and best qualified characters among us will not come forward. Easy "and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberties and property, they will not forsake their "occupations and engage in the turmoit of public business or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents whose weapons are "detraction." If this was true in 1798, how much truer is it now, since the invention of that capital charge of abolitionism-a charge of such terrible potency as to be able to frighten from their propriety even such northern men as Mr. Washington Hunt!

What Wastington wrote then of the condition of politics in Virginia, may serve as an answer to Mr. Washington Hant's refesal now "to dishenor the South by assuming that a mainjurity of her people intend to uphold the lawless doings of the Missouri borderers." "It "bas been said," wrote Washington, "that the great mass of the citizens of this State are well affected to the General Government and the Union, and I am willing to believe itnay, do believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their choice of representatives both to Congress and their State Legislature, who are opposed to the General Government, and who, by the tendency of their measures. would destroy the Union ?" So we say now to Mr. Hunt, what avails a few thousand "con-'servative," "loyal," "faithful" men scattered brough the South, with hardly a representative in Congress or in the State Legislatures. or hardly a ne espaper in the whole South to speak for them? What wonder if under such circumstances even the true men of the South should rather swim with the torrent than resist it? And what sort of encouragement would it hold out to these true men to make an effort to use their small paddles to stem the torrent which is sweeping us all to destruction, were we of the North, who have the laboring oar and the strength to use it, to lift it quietly out of the water at ex-Governor Hunt's suggestion, and wait, call and boo hoo for the South to save

It is a certain historical fact that the " conservative men in the slaveholding States," the sort of men who composed the late Whig party in those States, with all their excellent and admirable qualities, which far be it from us to deny, never have been able to exercise any considerable influence even at home, and much less upon national politics, except as they were supported, sustained and upheld by a powerful Northern party, in which they never took the lead, except to lead it to ruin. It was so in the days of Washington and John Adams. It has been so in our time. The whole course of our national history testifies in a voice not to be mistaken, that the onlyway to enable the conservative men of the slaveholding States to make the slightest movement toward coming forward and aiding "in undoing the wrong of which we "complain," is to organize at the North a powerful party having that very object in view, and to which that aid can be afforded.

We learn from Massachusetts that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has written a letter declining to join in the proposed fusion movement in that State. From this we conclude that Mr. Wintbrop's retirement from public life, though first enforced, has now become voluntary, and is intended to be final and absolute.

A late slight put upon the Pierce party in that State is significant. The Custom-House politiciaus had hoped to recruit their ranks and to make a tolerable show by getting the votes of the liquor-sellers; but The Chronicle, the liquer-sellers' organ, begs leave to decline any such fasion, and comes out for a pure Liquor ticket. The argument of The Chronicle is that the Custom-House Democrats are at once so weak and so odious that policy demands that the liquor-dealers should avoid their company. What course those Boston Whigs who voted for Frank Pierce intend to take at the next election does not yet appear. The rest of the Whigs seem very zealous for fusion.

DEATH OF JUDGE ISAAC H. BRONSON .- A letter from Pilatka, Fla., dated Aug. 14, announces the death of the Hon. Isaac H. Bronson, Judge of the United States District Court for Northern Florids. His discase was pulmonary consumption. Judge Bronson was a native of New-York, and began his career at Watertown, Jefferson County, where he was for several years an eminent member of the bar. He was a thorough Jackson and Van Buren Democrat, and in 1836 was elected a member of the Twenty-Fifth Congress, and served two years in a very quiet manner, with general approbation, one of his earliest votes being gainst the infamous resolution to kick under the table all petitions asking for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1838 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Thomas C. Chittenden, who had 680 majority in a county usually good for as much the other way. Shortly after this defeat, he was appointed by the President to the office of U. S. Judge for the Territory of Florida, and when that Territory became a State, he was continued as a regular District Judge. This office he filled until his death, with probity and more than ordinary ability. In his domestic relations, Judge Bronson was universally esteemed as a warm-horsted and affectionate husband, father and friend. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was probably about 47 years old at the time of his death. lieve he was a cousin to the Hon. Greene C. Bronson of this State.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS. - By the way of New-Orcans we have partial returns of the election in Texas on the 6th inst. From the subjoined dispatch, which appears in The New-Orleans Delta, it would seem that Sam" has had no showing in Texas:

Galveston, Aug. 19—3 P. M.—Parital returns from ten or twelve counties, embracing some Know-Nothing erroughelds, indicate the election of the entire Demo-crate State ticket by a large majority.

Galveston has elected John Henry Brown and L. Sherwood (Democrats) to the Legislature by 132 ma-locity.

Brownsville (Rio Grande) elects Latham and Nickls (Democrats) by a large vote. Harris County (Hudson City) elects a Democratic cuntor and two Representatives by a large vote. Fort Bend does the same.

Brazoria does the same. Washington (where Sam Houston resides) elects arrer (Democrat) and Gayles, (Know-Nothing).

Walker County elects a Know-Nothing representa-ve by 46 majority—Sam Houston's old home, and here he made a speech a few days before the election. in Walker, Grimes and Montgomery, Jesse Grimes Liberty gives the Democratic ticket three to one.

TENSESSEE. - In our last table of Members of Congress elected in this State, we put down Taylor, Whig and K. N., as chosen in the Ist District. It flow appears that Albert G. Watkins, also a Whig, but an Anfi K N. is successful. This dwindles Sam's " vic-

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Louisville, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. Full returns of our State election show the election of six Know-Nothings and four Anties to Congress. The State Senate consists of 13 Know-Nothings and seven Opposition, and the House of Representatives of 61 Know-Nothings to 39 Opposition. Morehead's (K. N.) majority for Governor is about 4,000.

CINCINSATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. The official returns from one hundred Counties to Kentucky give Morehead, (Know-Nothing,) for Governor, 5,376 majority. The reported Democratic majority in the three remaining Counties is 1,125.

TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. Later dates from Texas show that Pease, (Democra, is elected Governor by a majority of several thousand. The whole Democratic State Ticket is chosen. Ward, (Democrat,) is elected to Congress from the Eastern District.

FROM KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. Rumors are current that Judge Elmore of Kansas intends resisting the Government in the matter of his removal. He says President Pierce has no right to remove him, because he cannot interfere with the

One hundred persons had died of cholera at Fort

Riley up to the latest dates. The Territory was suffering from heavy rains. Bridges had been swept away and the streams ren-

dered unfordable. The Legislature had done nothing of importance.

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The decision of the Supreme Court in Passmore Williamson's case will probably be announced in a few days. The case was argued on the last day of the Session at Bedford. The Judges desired to examine the outhorities quoted in the arguments before deciding. This was impossible at Bedford. There will be no unnecessary delay in announcing the result of the application.

DEATH OF GOV. METCALF OF KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. Ex-Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky died of cholera on Saturday last at his residence, Forest Retreat.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. The Rev. Dr. SEARS was this morning unanimously elected President of Brown University.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1835.

The official call for a liberal Union Convention at Worcester Aug. 30 is signed by the State Committee of twenty four persons, including Bradford L. Wales, a former Hunker Democratic candidate for Gov. rnor; Isaac H. Wright, late Navy Agent and formerly a distinguished Democrat, and others, formerly Whigs and Democrats. MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

and Democrats.

They say: "We are determined to resist fanatical They say: "We are determined to resist Isnauca. They say: "We are determined to resist Isnauca, 'legislation in every form to the last extremity, and to substitute for the present demoralizing liquor en'actment a just and practicable license law. We are 'willing, therefore, to forego our connection with every other political party for the time being, to 'wage a war of extermination with this and every

"wage a war of extermination with this and every
"kindred enactment."
They give as their reason for not joining other parties, in substance, that they cannot trust them—that
they have lent themselves to the faction which passed the law.

The opposition telegraph line to Cape Cod, which has been partially built by Messrs. Brower and Baldwin, under a pretended grant from F. O. J. Smith to use the Moree patent, has been closed by order of the Court. The authorized line from Boston to Provincetown, Holmes's Hole and Nantucket is now progress-ing as rapidly as possible, and will be completed this

sesson.
The following is the weekly statement of the Boston
Backs for the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 21:
Capital Stock. \$23,00,000 Due to other Banks. \$5,314,400
Loans and Disc*. \$1,827,335 Deposits 15,071,305
Specie in Banks 3,153,806 Circulation. 7,233,642
Due fin. o.h. Banks 7,502,910

AMERICAN MEETING AT EASTON, PA Easton, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.
The "American Republicans" held their County
meeting here this afternoon. It was largely attended,
and quite enthusiastic in tone. The resolutions passed
reafirm the leading doctrines of the Philadelphia platform, but strongly denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a gross and wicked violation of a solemn national compact. Nothing was said in regard to Governor Reeder or the National Administration.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Fuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.
A fire occurred in this city last night coasuming the A fire occurred in this city last night consuming the drug store of Gaylord & Co., and damaging the adjoining stores of Mr. Loeb, clothier, and Mr. Mould, confectioner. Messrs. Gaylord's loss is estimated at \$35,000. Insured as follows: The Home Company, \$2,000; Hartford Companies, \$5,000; Atlantic, \$3,000; London and Liverpool, \$10,000; Commonwealth, \$2,000; Lorrillard, \$3,000. The losses of the others are small, and believed to be covered by insurance.

RAILROAD EXTENSION. MAUGH CHUNK, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened to-day to
the Gap. A large party of citizens proceeded on an
excursion over the line, and numerous complimentary
speeches were exchanged.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.
The Bucks County (Pa.) Agricultural Exhibition commenced at Doylestown to-day. Twenty thousand people were on the grounds. There is a very fine display of implements and cattle, and the Mechanical Hall is crowded with speciments of manufactures from New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Horace Greeley delivered an address on the subject of industrial progress as exemplified in the London, New-York and Paris Exhibitions. He was much applauded. There was a beautiful display of blooded horses on the Race-Course. The citizens have thrown open their houses for the accommodation of strangers. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

their houses for the accommodation of strangers.

Clement C. Biddle, who was commandant of a company at Camp Dupont during the war of 1812, died this morning, aged sixty-five.

FIRE AT BRISTOL, PA. Bristol, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855. Wherton's large stable at this place was destroyed by fire this morning, together with fifteen horses and

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The steamer Alabama has arrived here after a pas sage of 60 hours from New-York. The steamer Augusta will be detained here until Thursday noon. AN ENORMOUS METEOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEAR WESTFOINT, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

One of the largest meteors I have ever seen passed over this place this morning. I had just arisen to look at Saturn with a telescope. It was a bright, clear merning, about a quarter before 5 o'clock, and of comes quite light, at least sufficiently so to read. The meteor passed from west to east by south, at an

angle of perhaps fifteen degrees above the southern horizon, and was lost to view by passing behind a dark hericon and was lost to view by passing behind a dark cloud in the south-east. Its form was nearly globular, and its color that of the flame of a candle. It appeared larger than the full moon at the meridian. Indeed, at first I supposed it to be an exhalation from some steamboat smoke-pipe upon the river, which is distant some hundred rods, though in fact there was no steamboat in sight. Its motion was quite rapid, and it appeared to leave a smoky train behind it. Its brillhauer was so great that although near sunrise it lighted up that part of the heavens through which it passed, and its light was distinctly visible for a second or more through the rather dense cloud which at last shut it out from view. No explosion followed, but possibly it was too distant to be audible, even if there was one. I should judge that it was on the meridian at or below Peckskill, though of course this is mere conjecture. It was visible for some two or three seconds, during which time it passed over one-half the distance from the zenith to the horizon, and was distinctly seen both by myself and a lady at an adjoining window. tinetly seen both by myself and a lady at an adjoining

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Gov. Reeder Sustained at Home!

SPEECH OF SENATOR BRODHEAD.

From Our Own Reporter. Easton, Ps., Monday, Aug. 20, 1838. The usual annual meeting of the Demperats of

Northampton Co., Pa., was held here to-day for the

purpose of nominating officers to conduct the forth. coming primary elections. Some interest was att when to this meeting from the circumstance that this is the home of Governor Reeder, and it was announced that the people would be called upon to express their views in relation to the treatment their citizen had received from the present Administration. There was evidently a strong desire on the part of the most exmest Demacrats to hold an indignation meeting and to denounce the conduct of President Pierce; but fearing that this would cause a split in the Democratic ranks, Senator Brodhead came to Easton and had an interview with the framers of the resolutions. They had in tended to frame a resolution expressive of their feel. ings, condemning the President in the strongest manper, but the Senator used his atmost influence to prevent such a resolution being crafted. He was willing to consent that they should express their cordial sp proval of Gov. Reeder if they would only space the Administration, so as to show outwardly, at least, a semblance of union and harmony. When he had succeeded in inducing them not to attack the Administration, he magnanimously told them to draft just such resolutions as they thought proper!

The meeting took place in the Court House, and at 4 o'clock, C. A. Luckenbach was called to the Chair, During the arrangement of preliminary business, a rather sarenstic individual took up one of the Bibles used for swearing by in the Court, and called Senator Brodhead's attention to the XXth chap'er of Ezekiel

"Sou of Man, set thy face toward the south, and drop thy word toward the south, and prophery against the ferest of the south field, and say to the forest of the south, hear the word of the Lord " &c. The United States Senator did not seem to reliab

this reference to the Bible, and turned off the subject by saving that he had only to do with temporal, and by aying the laws.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Wilson, Sheaff Cope,
Daniel Cleckam, Daniel Regel, Fred. Germantown,
Anthony Transin, Jacob R. Roub, Balser Stever, and
Mr. Leigfied.

Secretaries—Messrs. Nieman and Hutter.

There was a large Committee on Resolutions appointed-two from each Ward-also officers to cos duct the primary elections-three to each Ward. Out of some eighty names there did not appear to be more than about ten which were not of German origin. During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions,

HALL JONES moved that the United States Senator, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, be called upon to address the meeting on the present position of affairs. Mr. MUCHER moved that the meeting adjourn to the

square outside. Senator BRODHEAD objected to the adjournment, as it was difficult for him to speak in the open air to make himself heard.

The Court room was too full, however, to be comfortable, and it was said some were outside unable to get in, so after some discussion, the meeting determined to adjourn to the square, when about 600 persons collected around the stand-the Democracy of Northampton County, some of whom had been called into town by the session of the County Court. They did not appear as rabid as the Tammany Hall politicians used to be. Indeed, we were informed that about 150 of them were Know-Nothings. Many of them are evidently men of usually quiet habits who can be easily led to vote any way the party leaders shall dictate. As a large muster of these men were going to the poll at the last election a stranger came up and asked one of them which way they were going to vote. One very innocently replied, " We don't "know yet; the man has not been round to tell us." This is a fair specimen of the character of the mes composing this meeting, now collected within two doors of Gov. Reeder's house. In order to show how carned Senators attempt to talk round this class of

men we give the SPEECH OF SENATOR BRODHEAD:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be very difficult for me to address those behind me as well as those before me, but nevertheless I appear before you, or will endeavor to appear before you, with great pleasure, in response to your very poliite invitation, a though, as I informed you at the Court-House, it is very difficult for me to address my fellow-citizens in the open air, especially in a square like this, where vehicles are constantly passing by. Nevertheless I feel it my duty even here to respond to your call. Holding the relation to you that I do, I consider it a duty; and when duty calls, however feeble or inadequate I might esteem my own abilities, I always endeavor to come. I see many old and familiar faces about me. It is now seventeen years since I first became one of your representatives. I think sometimes presty well of myself because you have so often expressed confidence in me. That confidence I hope to repay, and not to forfeit. The honors you have conferred upon me I will only cease to remember with gratitude with the last pulsations of my heart! I have endeavored as your prepresentative in various place, not only to do my duty, to do right, but to avoid even the appearance of evil. There never was a time, my friends and fellow-citizens, when I felt prouder of the condition of the Democratic party. It is said that it is dead; that it died at the same time the Whig party died. But it has given some symptoms, recently, of intly passing by. Nevertheless I

the consition of the Democratic party. It is said that it is dead; that it died at the same time the Whig party died. But it has given some symptoms, recently, of considerable life. It is true that disaster and defeat everywhere in the Northern States during the last Fall seem to have been the tate of the Democratic party. But what of that? We have been defeated before when contending for correct constitutional principles. But have afterward succeeded on the same principles. Mere numbers can never prevail against a party based on principle, and contending constantly for consitiutional principles. What though our mast be blown overboard, our good ship of state, Constitution, yet lives and our pilot still guides—our principles are safe [Cheers]. Washington said during the Revolution: "If "I am defeated in every other place, I would carry the "flag of my country into old Virginia, and there defead it to the last. Our flag has been sustained there too. At one time I thought this new party which has arised in this country scened to threaten the stability of our party, but the solid Democracy of old Virginia were the first to arrest its course. Indeed, it has been arrested throughout the whole Southern country. My friends and fellow-citizens, it is said that the Democratic party has submerged into the American party, but it is not so; a new name has been given to a new party. It is a new party and a new name, but with most dangerous principles. It has brought up the same old struggle however, for power. It is the same count the rings on his tail [Laughter]. The Democratic party is the true Antional party, as I contend—it is the true American party. What is a party! What is particism does not consist in repudicting any portion of this country. A party to be worthy of the name should embrace the entire Republic. Our great and glorious Republic now extend should embrace the convexteods from the icy regions of glorious Republic now extends from the icy regions to the North to the paradise of eternal Spring in the the North to the paradise of eternal Spring is the South, and our possessions only stop upon the beaches of the two great oceans of the world. A party that does not subtrace the whole of the country: that does not love the Constitution in all its parts, whether it is intended for the benefit of the North or of the South, is not worthy of the name. The Democratic party was the true American party during the war of 1812. It was the true American party during the Mexican war. It is the true American party now, because h proposes to carry out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which was made by the great old Fathers of the Republic who had pused shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and who stood together subsequently under the administration of Washington. In addressing my fellow-citizens upon this occasion I shall be exceedingly careful to oftend no man. I do not come here to read men out of the Democratic party but to read them is men out of the Democratic party but to read them is. I come to call political sinners to reportance and nothing more [Laughter]. I wish to make an enemy of no man, but as I am one of those who believe that freedom and publicity of debate are essential to the preservation of free institutions, I claim the constitutional right to speak freely to my fallow-citizens upon public and political topics. I believe that the